

The Sydney Morning Herald.

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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

No. 4063

CLARK'S TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, 2s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE clipper schooner
FAVORITE.
T. Stead, master, having
the greatest part of her cargo
engaged, will positively sail
(weather permitting) on Tuesday, the 28th
instant.
For freight or passage apply to the master,
on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE clipper schooner
CUMBERLAND.
80 tons burthen, Henry Wy-
born, master, having arrived,
will sail with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
MENRY CLARK,
Union Wharf.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
THE fine schooner
BRAY.
Richard Cooper, master, having
the greatest part of her cargo
engaged, will positively sail (weather
permitting) on Monday, 27th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Master,
on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

ONLY MELBOURNE PACKET.
THE unrivalled packet
DART.
300 tons burthen, George
Bennett, commander, will
have quick despatch, having much of her cargo
ready to go on board.
The passenger accommodations of this fine
vessel are unequalled in the trade—stern-cabin
for ladies—with best of provisions, wines,
beer, and spirits.
Apply on board, at the Flour Company's
Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
THE passenger brig
DIANA.
J. R. Peake, Commander, will
have quick despatch, having much of her cargo
ready to go on board.
The passenger accommodations of this fine
vessel are unequalled in the trade—stern-cabin
for ladies—with best of provisions, wines,
beer, and spirits.
Apply on board, at the Flour Company's
Wharf; or to
R. M. SAYERS,
For Philip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
THE well-known packet
EMMA.
170 tons, R. F. Pockley,
Commander.
Shippers by this vessel will confer a favour
by completing their shipments, and by passing
entries at the Customs, before 12 o'clock this
day. She will sail as above. She has room
left for freight or passage. Apply on
board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACMURRAY,
Queen-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.
THE well-known
regular trader
WILLIAM ALFRED.
Thomas Tunley, master, having
the greater part of her cargo already
engaged, will have immediate despatch. For
freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour
Wharf; or to
M. E. MURNIN,
Junction-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
THE fine barque
SACRAMENTO.
374 tons, Captain Tucker, will
leave Newcastle for San Francisco
on 6th June. For freight or passage
apply to
S. WILKINSON, JR.,
Macquarie place.

**TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS OF
HORSES.**
FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
WILL SAIL ON OR MONDAY THE 15TH JUNE.
THE well-known A1
ship
SAMUEL BODDINGTON.
600 tons per register, J. W.
Hunt, Commander, the greater part of her cargo
already engaged will be despatched
as above.
For freight early application is necessary, or
passage, having most comfortable accommo-
dation, apply to Captain Hunt, on board,
at Newcastle, or to
J. B. AND G. WEBB,
Junction-street.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR INDIA,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
THE splendid first-class
ship
WILLIAM MORGAN (late of the
Angelina), Commander. This vessel is daily
expected from Moreton Bay, when she will
be immediately fitted for the above voyage, and
sail in June.
For freight or passage (the accommodations
are superior) apply to
R. TOWNS,
May 11.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE newly coppered,
A1, tank ship
MARION.
904 tons register, Chas. Wm.
M. S. McKelvie, R.N.I.C.S., Commander,
under charter to sail 25th May.
This vessel presents an excellent opportunity
for passengers by the overland route, as she
will reach Madras in time for the steamer
leaving Calcutta on the 8th July.
Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

FOR INDIA.
THE A1 ship
ST. VINCENT.
630 tons, John Young, com-
mander, now ready for sea,
will proceed to any port in India, as inducement
may offer.
Apply on board, or to
BROWN AND CO.,
Sydney, May 22.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine first-class teak-
built ship
ALBA.
648 tons, John Rockell, com-
mander, having a large portion of her dead
weight engaged, will have punctual despatch
early in June.
His superior accommodations, and carried an
experienced surgeon. Apply on board, at the
Circular Wharf; or to
WILLIAM HINDSON; or to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.
THE A1 ship
PHETIS.
550 tons, J. Dodds, Comman-
der, will sail for the above
port on the 10th June. For freight or
passage apply on board; or to
BROWN AND CO.
May 23.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine new iron
ship
JOHN BRIGHT.
390 tons, W. J. Henderson,
commander.
The rapidity with which cargo is being de-
livered to this vessel shows the estimation in
which she is held by shippers, and the antici-
pations entertained of the passage she is likely
to make home. It is intimated to those par-
ties who have engaged to ship by her, that the
sooner they send down their freight the better,
to prevent disappointment.
She has room left for about 100 bales of Wool,
which will be taken at a low rate of Freight.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the
Circular Wharf; or to
DONALDSON AND CO.,
Pitt-street; or to
JOHN MACMURRAY,
Queen-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE splendid new A1
frigate-built ship
JOHN KNOX.
1195 tons, Richard Davidson,
commander, is now fast taking in cargo, and
will have quick despatch, having the greatest
portion of her cargo engaged. Her cabin ac-
commodations are very superior.
For freight or passage apply to the Com-
mander, on board; or to
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sutton-street; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street.

FOR LONDON.
THE splendid ship
SIMLAH.
A1, 500 tons. The greater
part of this vessel's cargo
being already engaged, she will meet with im-
mediate despatch. For freight or passage ap-
ply to
R. TOWNS,
Towns Wharf; or to
F. EBSWORTH; or to
J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.
THE new fast-sailing
barque
ORIENTAL.
A1 for 13 years, 500
tons, Thomas Griever, Commander, has
nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail
June. Has room for four storage passengers,
and carries a surgeon.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE first-class barque
GEORGE.
414 tons register, G. B. Tre-
garden, Commander. Is now
taking in cargo, and having the greater portion
of it engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine A1 Barque
AXAX.
535 tons, John New, commander,
has the greater part of her cargo
engaged, and will sail about 26th June. This
vessel has first-rate accommodations for CABIN,
INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE PASSENGERS, at
about two-thirds of the usual rates.
For freight or passage apply to
J. B. METCALFE; or
M. E. MURNIN.

FOR CHARTER.
THE fine fast-sailing
barque
PANNY FISHER.
300 tons burthen, C. Har-
rard, Commander, hourly expected. For
terms apply to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depot, 450, George-street.

SOONER WANTED TO CHARTER.
REQUIRED, imme-
diately, fast-sailing
schooner of 90 to 75 tons
register.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
7, Jamison-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a
small vessel, to carry
from 25 to 30 tons. Address
post free, stating full parti-
culars and lowest price, for cash, to B.H., at
the office of this paper.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a
Substantial built fore
and aft schooner, of
about 25 to 30 tons register.
Apply by letter, to William
Young, No. 7, Arley-street.

WANTED, the sum of one
thousand five hundred
pounds, for which security will
be given by a Botany Bay Bond on
the vessel, and by hypothecation of the freight
and cargo.
Tenders for the above to be addressed to
Captain Carra, at the office of Joseph S.
Willie, No. 9, Church-hill, at or before two
o'clock on Monday, 27th instant.

R. ROGERS, Licensed Shipping
Agent, for seamen of all nations, un-
der the Act 11 Victoria. Office—Reiby House,
Macquarie-place, near the American Consul's
Office. Gauging in all its branches.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THE Members of this Institution are
informed that the Second Monthly
Concert for the present quarter, will be given
by the Mosaic Class on WEDNESDAY EVENING
the 29th instant—the Third Concert will be
given in the ensuing month.
Tickets, for the Two Concerts, to admit a
Member and one Lady, in accordance with the
Bye-Law (and additional Tickets, for ladies
only, to enter on more concerts) can be obtained
of the Librarian.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MR. JAMES SIMMONS
BEGS to inform the merchants,
traders, and the public generally, that
he has taken those extensive premises in
Market-street East, (between George and Pitt
streets) known as the City Theatre, now un-
dergoing alterations, which he intends opening
on an early day, as an Auction Mart and
General Commission Store. Mr. Simmons, in
selecting public patronage, begs to say to those
who will favour him with their business, that
the strictest attention and punctuality, and the
utmost exertion on his part, shall be given to
their interests.

The general situation of the Mart, its extent,
the novel construction of the Mart, its extent,
having storage for 300 tons of goods and cap-
able of accommodating a very large company,
with the opportunity it affords for the display
of goods requiring to sale, offer great advantages
to those desiring to dispose of goods by auction.
The premises are lofty and well lit, and the
scenic gallery is particularly well adapted for
this display of fancy goods and the arrange-
ment of pictures for sale, either by auction or
private contract.
The opening of the premises for business
and all further particulars will be announced
in a future advertisement.

REMOVAL.
MR. J. S. NORRIS, begs to notify
that he has removed to the house ad-
joining the Independent Chapel—a few doors
from his late residence, near Park-street.

GOLD DUST AND DOLLARS.
GOLD DUST, Dollars, Five-Franc
Notes, Foreign and European Bills and
Notes, bought and sold at the
highest rates, and a large quantity of silver and gold dollars
being now on hand, they will be sold at a con-
siderable reduction on former prices.
M. BIRNSTINGL,
Bullion Office,
474, George street.

AT M. BIRNSTINGL'S,
ELABORATE JEWELLERY, consisting
Diamond, pearl, turquoise, and other fashion-
able, RINGS; BROOCHES, of the most unique
and elegant patterns; LOCKETS; GOLD AND
SILVER PENCIL-CASES; STUDS, PINS, &c.,
&c.

**A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND
GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES,** from the
best makers of London and Paris.
FINED AND BRITANNIA METAL
WALNUT, in candlesticks, candlesticks, tea
and coffee pots, cruet frames, butter coolers,
bottle stands, &c., &c., of varied, new,
and elegant patterns.

FANCY ARTICLES, of the most recherche
description—PORCELAIN VASES, CARD RA-
KETTS, TOILET BOTTLES, &c., the most taste-
ful and beautiful ever imported to the colony.

The best workmen in the watchmaking and
jewellery are now employed at this establish-
ment, where any orders will be executed with
the greatest attention and punctuality.

ALL LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS
are respectfully invited to inspect a
COLLECTION (unrivalled in the colonies) of
ANCIENT AND MODERN ENGRAVINGS,
all proofs or early impressions, in the finest
condition, now on sale at
333, GEORGE-STREET,
nearly opposite the new
METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

Splendid WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS,
recently the property of the Duke of Buck-
ingham
Fine and Rare PORTRAITS, engraved by
Druet, Masson, Wille, Van Schuppen,
Woollett, Faithorne, Houbraken, &c.
Many Proofs and other fine impressions of
the following celebrated LANDSCAPES, from
the following scarce works:—Turner and
Cooke's Southern Coast, Provincial Anti-
quities of Scotland, England and Wales,
Hakewell's Tour in Italy, &c., &c.
A choice selection of ARCHITECTURAL EN-
GRAVINGS and LITHOGRAPHS, from
"Le Moen's Age Monumental et Archeologique."
"Meubles et Armes du Moyen
Age." "Villes d'Espagne, Natch's Mansions,"
John Britton's various works, &c.
Fine Artists' PROOFS of the late JOHN
CONYBEARE'S Wonderful Etchings of Architec-
tural Grandeur in Europe—including his
view of the Exterior of Milan Cathedral, and
his last work, the Interior of the same ex-
traordinary Church.

A few DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOURS
Scenery in the West of England, executed
in 1849, by an artist of celebrity in that
locality
ETCHINGS BY WATERLOO, Van Uden,
Perelle, Bolawet, Weirouten, Vandyeke, &c.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
Yarrell's British Birds, 3 vols.,
call extra, 420 wood engravings. Von Voort.
Birds, with the Supplement
recently published by the same author.
Bell's British Reptiles, call
extra, to correspond
Seymour's British Forest Trees,
200 wood engravings, call
extra, illustrated by Mac-
ready, Constable, &c.
Original large paper copies of Britton's Cath-
edral of York, Canterbury, Salisbury, Gloucester,
Bristol, Wilton, Exeter, Norwich,
Peterborough, Hereford, Bath, and Worcester.
Britton's Chronological History of English
Architecture, being the scarce
6th volume of the Architectural Antiquities
Original small paper copy
Antiquarian Cabinet, 10 vols., call, 600 copper
engravings, large paper
Hearn and Byrne's Antiquities of Great Brit-
ain, 2 vols. oblong folio, 84 fine views,
green Morocco
Blond's Monumental Remains, scarce, call
extra
Paley's Baptismal Fonts, 120 wood engravings
Simpson's ditto ditto, copper plates
Pugin's Contrasts
Bellini's Durham
Stark's Rivers of Norfolk, beautiful views, en-
graved in line by Miller, call, fine copy
Newell's Westminster Abbey, 2 vols., splendidly
bound in Russia, call
Models of Fonts, published by the Ecclesiologi-
cal, late Cambridge Camden Society
Drawings and Prints mounted and repaired
Frames, to order, in a superior manner.
J. B. CLARKE.

In order that the foregoing may be conve-
niently seen, a large front room on the first
floor, well lighted, has been appropriated as an
Exhibition Room.

ON SALE—BASS'S No. 3 Burton
Ale, October brewing.
THACKER AND CO.

**NEW BOOKS BY KATHERINE
STUART FORBES.**
SOUTHERN'S COMMON PLACE
BOOK, second series, (choice passages)
Dickens's Dombey and Son, 8vo, plates
Ditto, Martin Chuzzlewit, cheap edition
Bulwer's Last of the Barons, cheap edition
Marryat's Monsieur Violet, cheap edition
The Helms in her Ministry, by the Author of
Bertha's Journal, 3 vols., 8vo.
The Gospel Narrative of Our Lord's Ministry
Harmonized with Reflections (3rd year), by
Reverend Isaac Williams, B.D.
Beasley's Druggist's General Receipt Book,
cloth
Cox's Companion to the Medicine Chest
Linen upon Laid, 2 vols.
Frey's (Day), 1 vol.
Prescott's History of the Reign of Ferdinand
and Isabella, 3 vols., 8vo, cheap edition
The Streets of London, with Anecdotes of their
more Celebrated Residents, by Smith and
Mackenzie, 2 vols., 8vo.
Mornings among the Jesuits at Rome, by the
Reverend M. H. Seymour
Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism, by Dr.
Johnston, 8vo.
The Experimental Agriculture, &c., &c.,
Moore's Songs, Ballads, and Sacred Songs,
new edition
The Boy's Own Book, a new Christmas
Story, &c., &c., by Mrs. Hemans, 8vo.
Illustrated News, last volume, 8vo.
W. R. FIDDLINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller,
485, George-street,
Especially opposite the Barrack Gate.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
EX DUBBAK FROM LONDON,
J. L. LAMBER.
And on Sale by the Undersigned.
VALERIANATE OF QUININE,
IODIDE OF QUININE, Iodine of
fluid Magnesia, China's Worm Lozenges, Oil
SILK, MEDICINE CHESTS, for the Bath,
(with Macassar's directions) Iceland and
Greenland White Wax, Sassafras, (as-
sured), VALERIANATE OF IRON,
Children's Hair Brushes, CHLORATE OF
POTASH, Contrayerva and Gossypin Balls,
VALERIANATE OF ZINC, Rose and Pink
Jujube, SULTANATE OF QUININE, Red
Jure, Camel Hair Pencils, Bath Pils, Rectory
of Senna, IODURE OF SULPHUR, Pepper-
mint, Pipe, IODIDE OF POTASSIUM,
POTASSIUM, ORANGE OIL, Castor Oil,
HOREH, UNDA, AID, ROSE, FINE,
PAREGORIC, OTTO OF ROSE, PEPCAC,
ANHA, GINGER, QUININE, and other
Liquors, Sassafras Root, Musk, and JOHN-
SON'S SOUTHERN SYRUP, Balm of
money, Turkey Opium, Otto of Rose, STRYCH-
NINE, in Crystal and in Powder, Full-
wood's Anodyne, Lunar Caustic, Dredge's
EXTRACT, BEATON'S LOTION, Olophane,
Sponge; HARNOLD'S, Coughs, Croup,
BOND'S Marking Lids; Brown's Blistering
Liquor, Oil Sweet Almonds, Glass Syringes,
Rocher's Powder, Powdell's Balsam
CHLORIDE OF LIME, LIME, Turkey
Rhubarb Powder, Scammony, DINNER
FORD'S Improved FLESH, GLOVER'S
Sponge-bags, Medical Spoons, MUGGER'S
EXTRACT, turned-wood Boxes (containing
Bottles, in candles, and Hydrochloric
of Morphia, Prepared Tincture, Rubens and
Colobium Seeds, Croton Oil, IODURE OF
POTASH, Chloride of Lime, GALLIC ACID, BEAU-
FOY'S CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, COCKLE'S,
ANDERSON'S, POWELL'S, HOOVER'S,
HUNT'S PILLS; NORTON'S Chamomile
Pills, BLAIR'S Gout Pills, Frank's
Sedative Pills, (best and strongest),
Sole's "Exquisite" Wafers, Female Pills,
ROWLAND'S ODORE, Smyth's Scurvy
Drops, SINGLETON'S GOLDEN OINT-
MENT, HENRY'S MAGNETISM, Essential
Salt Lemon, Cephaic Soap, Female Pills,
Proctor's India Rubber Court Plaster,
Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Lumpy Alum, SHO-
LLAN, PHOSPHORUS, Pink Sausage, HOC-
KES'S, in the bottle, Resonance Lemon
and Bergamot, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and
OINTMENT, and CANARY SEED, &c., &c.,
&c., &c.

C. M. PENNY,
George-street.

BRITANNIA HOUSE,
FIFTY AND MARKET STREETS.
J. MILLVILLE respectfully intimates
to his friends and the public that in
future the Tailoring and Outfitting Department
of the above establishment will be under the
management of Mr. Smith, for a number of
years to come, and that in consequence of
this, those who may be kind enough to
favour him with their patronage, will find
everything that long experience in the col-
ony, in and out of the colony, for their satis-
faction, will be employed in the execution of
their orders; and as cheapness, fashion, and
quality will be combined, comparison with any
other establishment may be successfully
made.
A large stock of cloths, fancy dressings, and
rich winter waistcoatings, now on hand. 9238

NEW DRESSERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PREMISES ENLARGED.
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
375, Pitt-street.
W. J. DYER, begs to intimate to
the public, that in consequence of the
increase of his business he has enlarged the
shop for the convenience of exhibiting MORE
GOODS, and the accommodation of his cus-
tomers. In announcing this alteration he de-
sires to impress upon the minds of all per-
sons, that the stock he has been considerably
augmented, but that he has no Old Stockers
to contend with, his goods are fresh and from recent
arrivals; the qualities are warranted, and the
prices, and he therefore challenges a compar-
ison with any other house in the trade, con-
fident that he can sustain the character of the
establishment as the most for goods of the best
quality, at the lowest price possible.
It is the desire of the proprietor to avoid, as
much as possible, the appearance of puffing in
any shape; but it will be readily conceded by
all persons of judgment, that in the present
age some notice is necessary to establish a
connection in places where much competition
prevails, especially when the pretensions set
forth are founded in truth.
The following questions are submitted as
appropriate to these remarks, to each of which
is attached a correct answer for the guidance
of parties not made cognizant of the facts by
trial, viz.—
Where are the most magnificent Shawls to
be obtained?
At LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Where can a Cheap and Elegant Dress be
purchased?
At LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Where can Ladies make sure of seeing
Visions, Mantles, and Paletots, the most di-
versified?
At LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Where can you obtain Black Satinets and
Silks cheaply?
At LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Where are Paisies in choice variety?
At LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
If you want C. B. or Orleans go to
LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Do you need Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets,
Shawls, Longcloths, Counterpanes? You
may buy them on the most reasonable terms at
LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
White Shirts of all sizes, and many other
articles too numerous to advertise, may be
procured cheap from
W. J. DYER,
Liverpool House,
375, Pitt-street.
Sydney, May 24.

WINTER HATS.
MOUNTCASTLE has received,
from ex-Laban and other late arrivals,
a very superior description of French and Beaver
Hats, (Black and Drab) suitable to the present
season—very durable, and warranted water-
proof.
An immense variety of men's and boys'
cloth and fancy caps,
California felts of every shape
Cap trimmings of every description for the
trade
Livery bands, gold and cord, &c., &c.
Hats of all descriptions manufactured to
order, of any shape, to suit the taste of the
wearer
A liberal allowance to the trade and country
stockholders.
French Hat Manufacturer, 9277
77, Market-street.

CASHMERE DRESSES.—A case
just opened which for elegance and
richness of design surpasses anything of the kind
which has come under the notice of the pro-
prietor; they must be seen to be appreciated.
Magnificent Shawls in every variety of novel
designs, superb and distinguished.
Visions, Mantles, Paletots, &c., without ex-
aggeration these will be found very superior
indeed in quality, with a tasteful variety of
styles, imparting grace and dignity to the
wearer
Satin, Satinets, Glace Silk, &c., warranted of
superior quality
WINTER GOODS of every description are much
in request, they may be bought at Liverpool
House, 275, Pitt-street, on very ad-
vantageous terms—buyers should take imme-
diate advantage and purchase from the present
bargains, which it will be difficult to
procure as the season advances. The follow-
ing goods will be found equal to those of
any other house, they are submitted to the
unbiased judgment of parties whose expe-
rience enables them to appreciate their
worth; with this remark he would leave
them to speak their own merits, as it would be
absurd to offer them at a ruinous sacri-
fice under cost price, &c., with the usual
clapnet accompaniments; but it will, per-
haps, obtain credit amongst all discrimina-
ting and respectable purchasers, that they
will be sold at the lowest remunerating
prices.
Particular attention is directed to the Shop De-
partments, Counterpanes, Flannels, Hosiery,
Haberdashery, Shirts of all kinds and sizes,
with every necessary article for the season.
Mantles, Tricots, &c.
Stout ditto, double stitched and taped
Ergie shirts, excellent quality
Scotch twill ditto
Extra stout, ditto ditto
Regatta to any order
White shirts—very superior, at the prices
Hollands, Linen, &c., &c.
W. J. DYER,
Liverpool House,
275, Pitt-street.
May 25.

LADIES' BONNET WAREHOUSE,
355, Pitt-street.
MRS. LENEHAN begs to intimate
to her friends and the ladies of the col-
ony, that she has received, ex-Laban, from
London, several cases of Fashionable Bonnets
and Hats, where the operation is going
on, and a beautiful and varied as-
sortment of Ribbons, Wreaths, and Head
Dresses.
Suitable for the present season.
N.B.—An Assistant wanted to the Mil-
linery.

J. THOMPSON AND SON, 266,
George and Laban.
A variety of double width Tartan silks, at
2s. 6d. per yard.
2 Cases French twilled merino, yard and
half wide, at 2s. 3d. per yard.
2 Cases checked and embroidered tweeds,
from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
A few colours in rich more silk, at 1s. 11d.
worth 2s. 6d.
80 Dozen cambric handkerchiefs, at 4s. 6d.
worth 6s. 6d.
Infants' cambric bonnets, in white and co-
loured, from 2s. 11d. each
A few only of the real India muslin robes, in
white and coloured, suitable for ball
dresses.
200 Dozen dresses
60 Marie lustré
60 Emmerald and dolphin
300 Cambric and dolphin
Rich Albion, the new material for dresses, at
2s. 3d. per yard.
64 Pieces coloured cotton velvets, in every
shade
Damask and fancy dimity, from 6d. per yard
2 Pieces printed cloth table covering, 2
yards wide
320 Printed dresses, from 2s. 11d., fast colours
300 Pieces Coburg cloths, every shade, at
1s. 6d. per yard.
312 Ditto Orleans, ditto, 10s. 11d., worth
1s. 3d.
60 Ditto gala silks, from 10s. 11d.
60 Dozen silk and cotton, from 1s. 3d.
64 Damask tablecloths, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. 6d.
10 Ditto ditto, at 6s. 6d., worth 9s. 6d.
Huckaback and diaper twillings, 6d., worth 9d.
Ditto ditto, ditto, all linen, 9s. 6d.
worth 12s. 6d.
Glass cloth, all linen, 6d., worth 8d.
Bleached window holland, all widths, from 9d.
Coloured Gothic and Venetian ditto, from 1s.
Cotton and woolen coloured damask table
covers, all sizes, from 4s.
Rich printed and embossed cloth table covers
Ditto printed wax ditto
Ditto Scotch flannel, best shirking, from 9d.
per yard
Lancashire ditto, double milled, 1s. ditto
White serges, 27, 36, and 40 inch, from 1s.
Collarets
A few railway wrappers, for travelling, &c.
N.B.—J. T. and Son beg to inform Store-
keepers, Butchers, and the trade generally, that
they intend clearing out their present stock
at an immense sacrifice, previous to their
annual stock taking.

CLOAKS, MANTLES, AND VISITES.
JUST LANDED, from the
Laban—
The Infanta
Eclipse
Ernest
Marie Stewart
Aglia
Guadalupe
Hermine
Kathleen
Robine
Hungarian
Eccowick
From 14s. 6d. each.
Also, a limited number of the Royal Paletot, a
material never hitherto imported.

Woolens.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of—
Checked, striped, and fancy doekings
Black and white ditto
Black, blue, and brown plaid cloth
Black, blue, and drab beaver
4-4 and 6-4 blue and green balise
Six and eight shaft woollen coats
Valencia vestings, fancy satin ditto
A length of green billiard cloth
On Sale at
J. THOMPSON AND SON'S,
266, Pitt-street.

CHEAP HATS.
BEST quality French and beaver Hats,
of all shapes and qualities, from 6s.
upwards.
Felt Hats of the best description, with broad
and narrow ribbons
Drab beaver Hats, of every shape
Ladies' riding Hats, very light and light.
AT TYLER'S,
274, Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
375, FIFTY-STREET.
"Oh, who hath not heard of the vale of
Cashmere."
"With its roses, the brightest that earth ever
gave."
"Its temples and grottoes and fountains are
clear."
"As the love-lighted eyes that hung over
each wave."

CASHMERE DRESSES.—A case
just opened which for elegance and
richness of design surpasses anything of the kind
which has come under the notice of the pro-
prietor; they must be seen to be appreciated.
Magnificent Shawls in every variety of novel
designs, superb and distinguished.
Visions, Mantles, Paletots, &c., without ex-
aggeration these will be found very superior
indeed in quality, with a tasteful variety of
styles, imparting grace and dignity to the
wearer
Satin, Satinets, Glace Silk, &c., warranted of
superior quality
WINTER GOODS of every description are much
in request, they may be bought at Liverpool
House, 275, Pitt-street, on very ad-
vantageous terms—buyers should take imme-
diate advantage and purchase from the present
bargains, which it will be difficult to
procure as the season advances. The follow-
ing goods will be found equal to those of
any other house, they are submitted to the
unbiased judgment of parties whose expe-
rience enables them to appreciate their
worth; with this remark he would leave
them to speak their own merits, as it would be
absurd to offer them at a ruinous sacri-
fice under cost price, &c., with the usual
clapnet accompaniments; but it will, per-
haps, obtain credit amongst all discrimina-
ting and respectable purchasers, that they
will be sold at the lowest remunerating
prices.
Particular attention is directed to the Shop De-
partments, Counterpanes, Flannels, Hosiery,
Haberdashery, Shirts of all kinds and sizes,
with every necessary article for the season.
Mantles, Tricots, &c.
Stout ditto, double stitched and taped
Ergie shirts, excellent quality
Scotch twill ditto
Extra stout, ditto ditto
Regatta to any order
White shirts—very superior, at the prices
Hollands, Linen, &c., &c.
W. J. DYER,
Liverpool House,
275, Pitt-street.
May 25.

**LADIES' LLAMA, MOHAIR, and
TWEED PALETOTS,** in every style
and shade, from 12s. 6d. each.
Algerine Trimming, a large assortment, in
every colour.
DAWSON AND THOMPSON,
Commercial House, 442, George-street, 9277

**SUPERIOR GERMAN AND ENGLISH
S. PHREASACI** having imported
direct from the Manufacturers, ex-
Tamar, Raymond, and Laban, a great num-
ber of the above, consisting of English eight-
day Hall and Office Clocks, and German
24-hour ditto, with Clocks, from the best
makers, warranted to keep time for twelve
months.
A quantity of convex glasses for Office and
Clocks. Repairs of every description
done.
HUNTER-STREET, NEAR SPRING-STREET. 9102

BAR IRON.
ROUND, SQUARE, AND FLAT
Nail rods, steel, &c.
Rebar's nails
Sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Lead pipe, all

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.
LYONS BUILDING, 567, GEORGE-STREET.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
MEETINGS OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.
1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphaned, or others, at their decease.
2nd. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enable persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity payable as long as they may live.
3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, or 21.

NEVER did the ingenuity of man devise any plan so effectual to render old age happy, independent, and free from all cares and anxieties, as that of the deferred annuity, or annuities for old age. The over-ruled state of the Benevolent Asylum, and the many demands for private charity call loudly for some system to arrest the growing evils of poverty.

However high the rate of wages, and cheap the necessities of life may be, there cannot fall to the great numbers of paupers, unless the labouring classes will set apart a portion of their earnings for their support in old age. The payment of 1s. a week by the labouring men, their wives, and the female servants in this colony, would be scarcely felt by them, and the trifling sum if commenced at the age of 30 would entitle them when they become 50 to an annuity of about £11 a year; at 60 to about £17 a year; at 70 to about £30 a year, during the remainder of their lives. How many aged men and women that are now in this colony dragging out a miserable existence, suffering privation, neglect, reproach, and upbraiding, and dependent for a bare subsistence on public and private charity, who have wasted or spent in extravagance considerably more than this amount. Instead of thinking on the future with a melancholy anxiety, as those who spend their income must do if they think at all, the Deferred Annuity looks towards the future with joy and hope, for he knows that on a certain day his annuity will commence, and he may therefore cease to labour, as he will be independent during the remainder of his life. Surely employers could not render a more important service to their servants than by urging upon them the advice of the wisest man "to provide like the ant in the summer for the winter of life."

Many persons whilst young urge as a reason for not subscribing for a Deferred Annuity, that they will not live sufficiently long to enjoy it, although they daily witness numerous instances of poverty stricken old age. It will be seen on a reference to the last Annual Report of the Benevolent Society that out of 497 paupers in the Asylum, 296 were between 50 and 100 years of age.

To those persons who are now in affluent or comfortable circumstances, Deferred Annuities may prove of incalculable value. A Deferred Annuity may be the means of saving a man after he has become reduced in circumstances, from being a burden in his old age on his children, his relations, or friends, than which nothing could be more galling to a sensitive mind. We need only look around us in order to see numerous instances of the immensity of good a Deferred Annuity would have effected in saving persons who were once wealthy from a miserable old age.

So much importance do the Directors attach to the immense advantage to be derived from securing a provision for the aged out of their savings when young, that they have determined to apply for an Act of Council to protect Deferred Annuities, under certain conditions, the same as Government Pensions are protected against judgment debts, sequestration in insolvency, &c.

In order to relieve members from the effects of unforeseen emergency, the Society will lend money on the security of Deferred Annuities and Life Assurance policies, at a moderate rate of interest.

The tables of rates, forms of proposals, and all information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from ten to four daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.
A VACANCY having occurred in the office of District Surgeon for Phillip Ward, in consequence of the lamented decease of Thomas Phillip, Esq., Surgeon, candidates for the office are requested to forward Certificates and Credentials to the undersigned, to be left at the Infirmary, Macquarie-street, on or before twelve o'clock of Monday, the 2nd June proximo.

JOHN MCGARVEY,
Secretary.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.
No. 1, Leadenhall-street, London, 445, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in 2000 shares.
DIRECTORS.
Edward Barnard, Esq. John B. Ellis, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq. C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq. Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq. William Walker, Esq.

TRUSTEES.
Edward Barnard, Esq. J. H. Capper, Esq.
Edward Thomson, Esq.
RANKERS.
Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Maples, Ferriss, Stephens, and Maples.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.
Edward Hiley, Esq.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR SYDNEY.
John Thacker, Esq., Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C.
A. W. Young, Esq.

AUDITORS.
George Richard Griffiths, Esq.
Geoffrey Eager, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
Dr. Wallace.
SOLICITOR.
James Norton, Esq.
SECRETARY.
Robert Styles, Esq.
RANKERS.
For Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town, Bank of Australasia.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.
Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee, *Merton and Cassilis*—Michael McCartney, Esq., Medical Referee, *Goulburn*—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee, *Bathurst*—Richard Macpherson, Esq., Medical Referee, *Port Stephens*—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee, *Melbourne*—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; D. J. Thomas, Esq., Medical Referee, *Launceston*—Messrs. Giesdown and Henry, Agents; Dr. Pugh, Medical Referee, *Hobart Town*—Messrs. Aliphot and Roberts, Agents; E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee, *Adelaide*—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.
A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses in the colony.
Very low rates of premium, without profits, per Table No. 4, and a Table of Rates, No. 1, with profits.
No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.
Policies may be made payable in Australasia or in London, and altered by indorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFITS.
TABLE NO. IV.
AGE. ONE YEAR. SEVEN YEARS. LIFE.
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFITS, PER TABLE NO. I. FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.
AGE. LIFE. AGE. LIFE. AGE. LIFE.
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

An extra premium of 1 per cent. per annum, will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision with the aborigines, which may be assured or not, at the option of the assured.

Prospectuses, with full table of rates, and all useful information, may be obtained at the office.

ROBERT STYLES,
Secretary.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.
TENDERS to be addressed to the Manager of the Sydney Railway Company, will be received at this Office until Monday, the 3rd day of June, from persons willing to supply, in three lots, (585) Six hundred and thirty-five Logs of Colonial Hardwood of the following dimensions, viz.:
71 Logs, 25 feet in length
182 " 22 "
228 " 20 "
16 " 18 "
80 " 16 "
80 " 15 "
80 " 7 "

The Timber to be delivered in the site of the proposed line of Railway within the City of Sydney.
All further particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Company, at his Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

CHARLES COWPER,
Manager.

A CARD.
MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, at Messrs. Cohen and Son's, Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c., 479, George-street.
Private entrance at the side door.

RACE BALL.
UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and the Stewards of the Homebush Races.
A Ball will take place at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday, the 4th day of June next.
Gentlemen's tickets..... 10s. 6d.
Ladies tickets..... 5s. 6d.
Applications for tickets to be made to the Stewards at the Royal Hotel, on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th instant.
S. SAMUEL,
Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, May 6. 8155

STEVENS' ART UNION.
TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT MAY 30, 1850.

500 MEMBERS AT ONE GUINEA EACH.
500 PRIZES—NO BLANKS.
The 21 Oil Paintings are valued at 600 17 0
And 479 Engravings, ditto..... 199 10 0
200
Making a grand total of.... £800 7 0

THE PRIZES ARE NOW ON VIEW AT W. AND F. FORD, 454, GEORGE-STREET, AND TICKETS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
W. AND F. FORD,
454, George-street,
Agents for Mr. Stevens.

TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS TO STEVENS' ART UNION.

TO BE DRAWN ABOUT THE 30TH INSTANT, THERE BEING MORE THAN 400 TICKETS DISPOSED OF.

To prevent disappointment to those Gentlemen who intend to favour Mr. Stevens with their names as subscribers Messrs. W. and F. Ford respectfully invite them to do so early, to enable them to close the list and make the necessary arrangements for the drawing of the prizes.
W. AND F. FORD,
454, George-street,
Agents for Mr. Stevens.

8977
No. 10-210.

CLEANSING THE STREETS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, the 3rd day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for Cleansing the Streets of the City, either in separate Wards, or for the whole of the City, for the period of twelve months, in accordance with the Specification to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.
ON SUNDAY NEXT, May 26th, the Annual services will be preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, in the morning by the Rev. Jos. Oram, and in the evening by the Rev. Alexander Salmon. Also, on the same day, in the Wesleyan Chapel in Prince-street—in the morning by the Rev. W. B. Boyce, and in the evening by the Rev. Ralph Mansfield.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Monday evening, in York-street Chapel.
A Collection will be made at each service, in behalf of the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM PATTEN respectfully informs Architects, Builders, and the public generally, that the Australian Marble Works are removed from No. 254, to No. 312, Pitt-street, Sydney, near Bathurst-street.

REMOVAL.
FROM Clarence-street to King-street West, opposite Mr. Lord's, Tailor, and lately occupied by Mr. J. F. Kelly, Architect.
HENRY THOMAS,
Undertaker.

P.S.—H. T. still continues to carry on the Undertaking business, and having recently purchased a new and handsome set of carriages, he is now enabled to turn out and furnish a first-rate funeral with any person in the city, and at the same time he continues his old business, moderate in his charges.
A spring van always on hire, with careful driver.
May 17. 8946

COLONIAL TWEEDS.
THE undersigned being the sole agents in Sydney for

STOCKTON TWEEDS,
have always an excellent assortment on hand for the supply of

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE
on liberal terms.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER,
10256 Pitt-street.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER.
ARE the Sole Agents in Sydney for

STOCKTON TWEEDS.
ROBERT FISHER,
10255 Stockton Factory.

COLONIAL ROOMS.
44, CHANCERY-CROSS EAST, LONDON.
(Four doors from Trafalgar Square.)

THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous for parties who take an interest in any of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accommodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the furtherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the negotiation of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis—the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West End, and the official quarter of Westminster.

At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers from each Colony, by Books, Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.

It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means of conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.

Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facilities in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.

The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their complete and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident abroad, will be furnished by letter with all the information on these points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. CAPPA and GOLA, Emigration and Shipping Agents, No. 454, Chancery Cross East, London.

SUPERIOR SILVER WATCHES.
475, GEORGE-STREET.

SUPERIOR Silver Watches are selling for £3 15s. at D. DAVIS', 475, George-street. They are in elegant double-backed engine-turned cases, with silver or hard enameled dials, of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, with going barrel to continue the action while winding, and warranted for two years.

FIRST-RATE SILVER PATENT LEVERS.
FOR £4 10s.

In engine-turned double-backed cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, warranted not to vary more than one minute per week.

EXCELLENT DOUBLE-BACKED HUNTING WATCHES FOR BUSH USE.
These watches are in strong double-backed silver hunting cases, with beautifully finished movements—made expressly to order for bush use—from £3 10s. to £5 5s.—warranted two years.

A written undertaking is given with each watch for two years, on which they will receive any attention required, without extra charge.

SCALES OF CHARGES FOR CLEANING WATCHES.
Watches of the vertical construction..... 2 6
" patent lever..... 3 6
" Geneva or horizontal..... 4 0
N.B.—Gentlemen having their Geneva watches out of order, may now with confidence leave them at this establishment for repairs, as D. Davis has retained them that he has still in his employ the only Geneva workman in the colony.

ALL WATCHES PASSED THROUGH THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE PROPERLY TIMED BY AN ASTRONOMICAL REGULATOR.
But English lunette glasses fitted for one shilling.
Observe the address,
D. DAVIS,
475, George-street.

TOBACCO.
COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.
ROBERT'S MANUFACTURE.

CONFIDENTLY recommended as the best tobacco manufactured in New South Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY
J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
824, George-street.

medlar, willow, but chiefly pine and fir. Large tracts are covered with juniper trees. Gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries abound, and also wild celery and watercresses. The wild animals are chiefly sables, foxes, martens, deer, and bears. The sea supplies the inhabitants with the means of subsistence in a great variety of fish. Whales are numerous on the coast, hitherto little frequented by whalers, and train oil is an article of export.

The inhabitants are aborigines of the Ainu race, and have settlements on different points of the coast. They are represented by La Perouse to be very superior in bodily strength to the Japanese, Chinese, and Manchus; their features are more regular, and more nearly resembling the form of Europeans. They are called by the Japanese *Mozia*; are mild, peaceable, generous, and warmly attached to each other; are very honest, well-disposed, and bear an excellent character with the Japanese. They worship the sun, moon, the sea, a God of the heavens, and believe in the existence of the devil. They have no writing or money in use among them, but keep their reckoning on sticks of wood.

The Japanese have two trading establishments, from which they procure furs, peltries, sealskins, dried fish, oil, &c., in exchange for lacquered ware, tobacco, and pipes, kitchen utensils, rice, coarse cotton, cloth, trinkets, &c. Patience Bay in 40° north latitude, and 148° east longitude, possesses a good and extensive anchorage, and is well adapted for a whaling and trading station.

The Archipelago of the Kuriles consists of twenty-two islands, extending about 600 miles, and connecting the peninsula of Kamtschatka with the Japanese Island of Nippon.

The following islands of the chain belong to Russia:

No. 1. The nearest Kurile Island to Kamtschatka is called *Shumshu*. The channel between Lopatka and this island is about ten miles in breadth. The length of the island, from north-east to south-west, is thirty-four miles, and the breadth about twenty miles. It is a flat island, with moderate ridges of hills, and watered throughout, and has a small lake nearly in the centre. It is rich in minerals, but is chiefly visited for its sea-otter and red fox, with which it abounds; its salmon is in much request.

No. 2. The second island is called *Pomorieh*, between which and the former island is a strait three quarters of a mile in breadth. It lies from north-east to south-west, and is twice as large as the first island. It is hilly and well watered; has no timber, but has valuable minerals. It produces the red fox, wolf, sea-otter, &c.

No. 3. *Shirinski*. The distance from the last named island to this is computed to be about seventeen miles. It is remarkable for a beehive shaped mountain of considerable altitude. This island is nearly as broad as it is long, and is about twenty-seven miles in circumference. It abounds with sea-lions and various marine animals, which are carried there by the floating ice. The want of a safe anchorage prevents this island from being much frequented.

No. 4. *Makun Kuv Assay* island lies forty miles from the latter, and is in length four miles, and about seven in breadth. It is covered with brushwood, is badly watered, but supports the red fox and sea beavers, and a large number of seals are caught on it.

No. 5. *Anakutan* island is situated about twenty-three miles distant from the latter. This island is in length sixty-six miles, and in breadth about ten miles. Three summits of mountains exhibit themselves, which are exhausted craters. The red fox and sea beavers are numerous.

No. 6. *Amakutan* island is not more than four miles from the latter. It is fourteen miles in length and seven in breadth; produces foxes, and its shores abound with sea-lions and otters.

No. 7. *Syakutan* island is separated from the latter about thirty-three miles, and the current between them is most rapid. Its length is about fifty-four miles, and only about four in breadth. Its productions are similar to those of the former island.

No. 8. *Ihorina* is a volcanic island, about eight miles from the latter, and only five miles in circumference.

No. 9. *Tchinkutan* island is twenty miles distant from the former, round in form, and about ten miles in diameter. The coast is mountainous and rocky.

No. 10. *Mussy* island is twenty-four miles from the 9th island, and not more than two miles in diameter: it produces a large quantity of wild fowl.

No. 11. *Back-Mok* island is eighty miles from the last mentioned, and its length and breadth about fourteen miles. This island looks like a solitary mountain shooting upwards from the sea. A continued burning of this island has filled up thirteen fathoms of water, and converted a large place into shoals and banks.

No. 12. *Mutova* island is situated thirty miles from the former, and is twenty miles long and seventeen broad. There is a volcanic mountain to the south, which emits smoke; to the north are several rich valleys and habitable plains. About one hundred of the inhabitants pay tribute to Russia.

No. 13. *Rassogor* or *Ranchau* is twenty miles distant from the latter, and in extent about twenty miles every way. This island has several lofty mountains, rocky shores, and sandy bays. It is covered with excellent timber, and nourishes sea birds, beavers, and seals.

No. 14. *Ussusyr* island lies twelve miles from the former: it is, properly speaking, two islands lying close together, occupying a space of seventeen miles each way. It abounds with rocks, cliffs, and hot springs. The productions are similar to the latter.

No. 15. *Kofo* island is situated at the distance of twenty-four miles from the island of Ussusyr, and is twenty miles in length, and only seven in breadth. This island has three mountains of considerable altitude. The white and black-bellied red fox, so much esteemed for his skin, is here found in abundance. Between the three last named islands the currents are very rapid, and the sea rises to a great height.

No. 16. *Somusyr* or *Marekhan* island is twenty miles distant from the latter. The extraordinary length of this island gives it a peculiar appearance to the mariner. Its length is ascertained to be about eighty-seven miles,

and it is not more than seven in breadth. Four mountains are visible on the island, with evident traces of volcanic eruptions about them. The timber is excellent, and the various animals in request are numerous. The passage from this to the next island of the south chain is upwards of one hundred and thirty-four miles in extent, and is called Boussole Strait by La Perouse.

To the Japanese properly belong the following islands:

No. 17. *Tshirgo* O, and the two other adjacent small islands, are estimated in length and breadth about 10 miles. A volcanic eruption at some remote period has covered these islands with stones, so that they are perfectly useless.

No. 18. *Urup* island is about 184 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. Its physical aspect is lofty mountains and deep gorges. On the northern side lie four small isles, which produce good timber and abundance of vegetables. Streams from the mountains traverse the island and fall into the sea. This island is considered to be rich in minerals, but is only visited for the red and white foxes, which are very numerous. The commandant of the Russian Kuriles usually resides on this island.

No. 19. *Izurup* or *Eskorop* island lies 20 miles distant from the foregoing, and is about 200 miles in extent. Several lofty mountains adorn this island, which is covered with forests of noble timber, consisting of larch, pine, oak, birch, cypress, &c. The Kurile productions are black bears, sables, foxes, fish, otters, salmon, sturgeon, &c. In stormy weather whales and dolphins are thrown on the shore. The inhabitants are the genuine aborigines, or hairy Kuriles, known to the Japanese by the various names of *Yeso*, *Ainus*, *Astoumi-Yebis*, "eastern barbarians," *Morin* and *Momin*, "hairy men," "hairy people." The earliest mention made of them in history was under the Japanese name of *Momin*, in a Chinese work called *Chan-hai-king*, written during the dynasty of Han, B. C. 150. Their country is described as situated beyond the Eastern sea, and the bodies of its inhabitants covered with hair. They congregate in villages, and pay a nominal tribute to Russia. On this island is the town of *Orubitch*, with a Japanese fort and a port not far from a volcano of the same name. It contains several good anchorages, and rivers into which ships may safely enter.

No. 20. *Kussusyr* island is situated about thirty miles distant from Eskorop. Its estimated length is 100 miles by about 35 in breadth, and is entirely surrounded by mountains and lofty summits. In the centre of the island are large tracts of low land covered with good timber. The productions of the southern portion are a great variety of vegetables and fish. A pearl-bearing muscie, as large as a desert plate, is found here, and the inhabitants sell large quantities to the Japanese traders. Tribute is also paid to Russia in this article.

It was on this island that Captain Golownin, of the Russian navy, while engaged in exploring the southern Kuriles in 1811, was seized and imprisoned by the Japanese authorities, and detained in captivity at Matsumai until 1813, in retaliation of a hostile attack made in 1807 by an armed party of Russians, under Lieutenant Chowostoff, upon the Japanese settlements in the bay of Aniva, island of Tarak.

No. 21. *Tchikoda* island is forty-seven miles distant from the latter island. Its length is about 80 miles, and breadth 26 miles. The features are lofty mountains, fertile plains, and several lakes, which teem with excellent fish. At the southern extremity are two small islets, which are covered with good timber.

No. 22. *Yoo*.—This island, the southernmost and 22nd of the chain, is the southernmost of Japan, and lies in 41°-47°30' north latitude, 140°-147° east longitude. It is about 300 miles in extreme length, and about the same breadth.

This island is divided into six provinces or districts, of which Matsuy is the southernmost, and contains the capital of the hereditary Prince Govenra. It has a population of 50,000, and is well fortified and garrisoned.

The Japanese towns and villages on the island are large, have regular streets, and the houses, on account of earthquakes, are all neatly built of wood. Every house has a kitchen garden, and many are furnished with orchards. The cleanliness which prevails in the streets and houses is truly astonishing. The inhabitants, says Golownin, are extremely lively, and content and cheerfulness are painted on every countenance. The boundary between the Japanese and Yessoite villages is about 100 miles from Chakodade.

The principal bays on the south-eastern coast of the island are Volcano Bay in latitude 42°19' 20" north, and longitude 141°7'36" east, secure and spacious, having the inner and well sheltered harbour of Edermo; the bay of Good Hope, and Aikis Bay, now beginning to be frequented by our whalers. The best harbours on the northwest coast are in Soukhtalen Bay and Strogonov Bay. Near the centre of the island is a lake called Onoma, about fifteen miles long and nearly as broad, having its outlet in the river Isikari, a very rapid stream, which falls into Strogonov Bay.

The aspect of the island, particularly in the southern provinces, is wild and mountainous. A rugged chain traverses it from north-west to southeast. Active and extinct volcanoes are visible. The north-western provinces are said to be more fertile than the southern, producing everything necessary to support life, and are well cultivated by Japanese emigrants.

The timber forests consist of oak, pine, birch, elm, scented cypress, and other valuable woods, as well as all other animals. Among the four-legged are deer, elk, bears, wolves, wild goats, sables, foxes, and other wild animals are numerous. The bears are uncommonly fierce, and they attack men as well as other animals. Among the birds are three species of falcon and kestrel, and in summer, geese, swans, and ducks. Salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, and other varieties of fish and shell fish, tripping, beavers, sea-otters, seals, marten, and musk-rats, &c., are very plentiful on the coast.

Russell and Sendai, in his description of the island, avers that an enormous sea-monster, called by the natives *Okimo*, resembling, by all accounts, the Kraken of the Norwegian sea, has been seen on the coast of Yesso.

The Yessoites are generally tall and strongly made, very active, and far more handsome and manly than the Russian Kuriles. They ap-

pear to be a distinct race of people from the inhabitants of the other islands; and have a language of their own, which, though it contains many Kurile words in common use, is totally unintelligible to the other Kuriles.

The principal occupation of the natives is hunting, felling timber and burning charcoal, fishing and gathering *Amooes*, (*Fucus vesiculosus*) called by the Russians sea-cabbage, which is found in great abundance on the coast, and is a favourite article of food among all classes in the Japanese empire.

A trading establishment has been formed in each province by the Prince Governor, where the Yessoites, upon making a small present to the agents of the government, are permitted to barter their furs, &c., for Japanese manufactures.

The Loo-choo Islands are dependencies of the Prince of Satsuma, and the people are purely Japanese in their habits, language, worship, &c. The chief island is now frequently visited by European and American vessels. In the year 1846, an American whaler having foundered on a rock near Loo-choo, she was raised, repaired, and dispatched on her voyage by the assistance of the Prince of Satsuma's subjects.

Mr. Palmer advocates increased steam communication between the United States and the East. He proposes an additional line from Panama to Shanghai, Canton, Manila, &c., either in connection with the existing line from Panama to the Columbia River, or from Panama direct, to touch and coal at the Sandwich Islands. From New York to Panama is about 1060 miles, from Panama to Sandwich Islands 4790, thence to Shanghai or Chusan 4470—in all 11,200 miles; and it is calculated the passage could be performed by American steamers within forty-five days. From Panama, by the great circle, to the Aleutian or Fox Islands, is 5500 miles; thence, through the strait of San-gar and Sea of Japan, to Shanghai and Chusan, is 2700 miles—in all 8200 miles. This route is about 1200 miles shorter than the former, and must eventually obtain the preference, as it will form a connecting link with the line about to be established from Panama to Oregon; and on the Asiatic section of the north Pacific, will pass in the vicinity of the Kurile and Japanese Islands, and the eastern coast of Manchuria and Corea. From San Francisco to Shanghai is about 1200 miles, to Acapulco 1500, Manzanilla 1800, San Blas 1962, Mazatlan 2109, Guaymas 2460, San Diego 2760, Monterey 3120, San Francisco 3201, Columbia River 3570, and Yedo, Japan, 7560 miles.

Coal of an excellent quality and in great abundance has been found at the following places on the American coast of the Pacific, viz.: Panama; island of Santa Cruz, near Santa Barbara; bay of San Francisco; Vancouver's island, in the straits of San Juan de Fuca, and Puget's sound; and its existence has been ascertained at various other points near the coast. In China it is found in large and haustible quantities on the banks of the great river Yangtsekang, at Shanghai, and the island of Formosa; in Borneo, and several of its adjacent islands; and in the island of Ceram Archipelago, at Atank, Ceylon, on the west coast of the Malayan peninsula, where the natives offer to deliver it in Penang at three dollars per ton; and at the Nicobar islands, in the Bay of Bengal, belonging to Denmark, and recently colonized by the Dutch. It is found in Assam and Aracan. Excellent bituminous coal is also very abundant, and has been used for fuel from time immemorial in the Japanese islands, which, of the course of events, must ere long be opened to European and American commerce.

The Chinese island of Chusan, besides its superior natural advantages, as a trading station, is in a situation peculiarly advantageous for trade. It is within forty miles of Ningpo, and is in the route of an immense Chinese coasting trade, as well as of the larger junks of the coast of China near the Manchuria, Corea, Japan, Loo-choo, Indian Archipelago, Manila, Borneo, Cochinchina, Siam, Batavia, Singapore, Malacca. Its geographical position at the central point and to the windward of the coast of China near the Paitro and Yellow Rivers, opposite to the great Yangtsekang River, give it unrivalled advantages for commerce over every other part of China.

The port of Shanghai, lying about one degree north of Chusan, being immediately adjacent to the richest districts of the Chinese empire, and especially to those which produce the principal articles of export, promises to become a formidable rival to Canton, and will inevitably draw from it a considerable portion of its traffic. According to the report of the select committee of the House of Commons of the 9th July, 1847, "on commercial relations with China," Shanghai already furnishes 16,000 out of the 20,000 bales of silk, and 10,000,000 out of the 67,622,802 lbs. of tea, which China, in 1846, appears to have furnished for British markets.

The river Woosung, on which the city of Shanghai is situated, fourteen miles from the sea, comes out of the Ta-hoo or "Great Lake," Chang-keow-kow, and traverses the Yunho, or "Great Canal," and thus communicates with the Yangtsekang, the Yellow River, and Pekin; from the Yunho it enters the Pangshan lake, and flows by the beautiful city of Suchau, the most commercial, wealthy, and luxurious city of the empire, with a population of nearly 2,000,000, celebrated for the variety and excellence of its manufactures, the politeness and intelligence of its inhabitants, and the beauty of its women. This river enables the inhabitants to trade and communicate with the remotest parts of the empire, from Pekin to Yunnan, and from the Eastern coast to the extremity of Central Asia. Shanghai is the port of many great cities, besides Suchau, from which it is distant about forty miles; the way to it is by the route of rivers, canals, and small lakes, through a continual range of villages and cities. The aggregate population of the whole district is estimated at 5,000,000.

Coal, of the description termed kennel coal, is very abundant at Shanghai, and is burnt in British steamers navigating the Chinese seas; the coal is superiorly worked near the surface, and a better sort could most probably be obtained by mining.

Shanghai is a better market for superior textures of silk than Canton, owing to the fact that, in colour, is prepared in Henehai and Nankin. The crapes made in this district are superior to those generally seen in Canton.

The chief articles manufactured are damasks,

satins, mazarines, and crapes, also figured and plain heavy serges. A peculiar description of singularly woven figured silk, called *kok*, is manufactured at Suchau, in forming which are the several processes of weaving, printing, embroidery and sewing, exhibiting figures of men, flowers, gardens, &c., and it is said to surpass anything known in Europe in its representation of figures and flowers. In their establishments for the culture and manufacture of silk they have an ingenious apparatus for avoiding double cocoons, and a simple process for reeling the fine white silk, named *Po-ta-hi*, and the well known cocoon thread. There are also at Suchau extensive manufactories of iron, ivory, bone, gold, silver, glass, paper, and cotton.

Mr. Palmer insists strongly upon the policy of a state expedition for exploring the regions of Central Asia, quoting from several eastern writers as to the extent and richness of these regions.

The Khan of Tashkend, one of the chief towns of Fergana, lying on the Syr Darya, is now reckoned among the vassals of the Emperor of Russia, and at no distant day his territories will form an integral part of the Russian empire. A very extensive caravan trade is carried on between this town and Petrapavlovsk, in Siberia, in which about 3500 camels are employed.

The religious forms and ceremonies of several of the Tartar nations of Central Asia bear a strong resemblance to those of the Buddhism of the Grand Lama of Tibet and the Roman Catholic Church. They have a Pontiff; Patriarcha, intrusted with the spiritual government of the provinces; a council of superior Lamas, who meet in conclave to elect a Pontiff, and whose insignia resemble those of Roman cardinals; convents of monks and nuns; prayers for the dead; auricular confession; intercession of saints, fasts, kissing of feet, litanies, processions, and holy water. These points of similitude evidently show their derivation from the Nestorian Christianity, which was extensively spread throughout Tartary during the middle ages, and that the institution of the Lamas, which only dates from the 13th century of our era, has been based upon that of the Nestorians. A list of 25 Metropolitans, in Asia, which were subject to the Patriarch of the Nestorians between A.D. 800 and 1200, will be found in the 3rd volume of the "Bibliotheca Orientalis" of A. Assmann, a work of high authority and vast erudition.

The Indus (Sindhu in Sanscrit) is now regularly navigated by steamers from the port of Kurrachee to Attock—a distance, by the course of the river, of 942 miles—in connection with a line from that port, the emporium of the Indus, to Bombay. Its mean width is 680 yards, and in the driest season of the year, 9, 12, 13, and 16 feet are the usual measures of depth below Attock. From Attock to the sea it is familiarly known to the natives by the name of "Sind" or "Attock." The water is sweet and good, and the current runs about four miles an hour. It is subject to very sudden rises, and as rapidly falls. A few miles below Tatta it divides into two large arms, which subsequently are further broken into numerous branches, forming the Delta of the Indus, the basis of which, however, is a straight line from the western to the eastern embouchure, conveys the main body of the Indus towards the ocean, preserving a similitude to the delta of the Nile, but the stream is from the loose and changeable nature of the soil, the mouths are constantly changing. The influence of the tide is irregular, and varies from four to twelve feet, and is not visible at a greater distance than 60 to 65 miles from the sea. The inundation of the Indus commences about the end of April, and attains its maximum height, which, below the latitude of Hyderabad, is about twelve feet above the ordinary channel, during July and August, after which it continues gradually to subside until September.

An enlightened plan was conceived by the Emperor Feroz III. in the nineteenth century, for uniting the Indus and the Ganges by means of the Sutledge and Brahmaputra, thus connecting Assam with the west of India, developing a grand scheme of internal navigation of upwards of 6000 miles in extent across that continent. The commerce carried on by means of the Indus during the reign of Aurungzebe, in the seventeenth century, was immense, employing not less than 40,000 boats of large tonnage between Lahore and Tatta. In some of the districts near the Indus, manufactures of silk goods are extensively carried on. The manufactured plain and striped silks are considered to surpass in beauty those of any other country, and large quantities of them are every year exported to Causal and Candhar.

Mr. Palmer suggests that Chinese immigration to California should be encouraged, with a view of bringing into cultivation the fertile lands of that country by means of the "Celestial" agriculturists. This, however, was written before the commencement of the gold mania—the "yellow fever" of that country. The rush of people from all parts of the world will produce an over-population in California which will probably be the means of drawing out all the latent resources of that country, and out resorting to Asiatic labour. His proposals for a railroad between the States and San Francisco, however, are more tangible. He proposes to form a line from that port to the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Ohio. The country between the two points is said to be favorable, and coal of a species between the bituminous and anthracite is abundant.

The last subject treated in Mr. Palmer's pamphlet, is the formation of a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

After enumerating the several routes which have been suggested by Humboldt, our author proceeds to show that the route by the Nicaragua, and River San Juan, although not the shortest, is nevertheless by far the best, if not the only practicable oceanic ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific, owing to the good harbours at each end of the line, the advantages afforded by the river and lake, and the favourable nature of the country through which the canal would have to be cut. Levels taken by eminent Spanish engineers, show that the lake is about 125 feet 3 inches above the level of the Pacific at low tide. The tide rises 12 feet on the coast at the port of San Juan of the South; and there is no essential difference

between the levels of the two oceans. The lake of Nicaragua is about 90 geographical miles long, by 40 wide in the widest part, with an average breadth of 30 miles, and is from two to fifteen fathoms deep. A number of islands are scattered over its surface, the principal of which are Omotepe, Madera, Zapatera, Sanate, Salentinane, and Zapote. The first is the largest, and is inhabited by natives, who have two settlements on it called Moyogalpa and San Jorge. All the islands are well adapted for cultivation, and are covered with a variety of fine timber. The Rio Frio and several large rivulets empty into the lake. It is about twenty miles distant from Lake Leon, or Managua, which is thirty-five miles in length by sixteen in breadth, and united to the former by the river Tipilapa, navigable for small vessels to Pasquel, within a mile of the rapids of that river, which have a fall of thirteen feet. The lake is twenty-eight feet eight inches higher than the Nicaragua, about the same depth, and is fed by a number of small streams. It is about twenty-nine miles from the port of Realjo, on the Pacific.

The western coast of the Lake of Leon is twenty-six feet above the level of the lake. From hence the land rises gradually for a distance of 2725 yards to an elevation of fifty-five feet six inches; here is then the culminating point, whence the ground gently descends to the ocean.

At a distance of eleven miles from the western shore of the lake, on the line which the canal should take to join Realjo, we find the river Tosta, which, at this point, is thirty-four feet above the lake; and of course its source, issuing at the foot of the volcano Tica, must be much more elevated. This river would supply the canal with abundance of water, being, on an average, sixty-five feet wide, and six feet deep at low water. The rapidity of its current, which appears to be considerable, has not been estimated.

The river San Juan is the common outlet of both lakes, and is about 104 miles long, having its embouchure in the port of San Juan de los Rios, on the Atlantic, in 10°46'45" north latitude, and 83°43'14" west longitude. It varies in width from 100 to 400 yards; has a gentle current of 1 to 1½ mile per hour, with a depth of 3½ to 5 fathoms at low water; the average depth of the channel is three to five fathoms, but it is subject to a considerable rise and rapid current during the rainy season, from May to November. It receives the waters of the rivers San Carlos, Sarapiquí, and several large creeks, and is navigable at all seasons for vessels drawing 3½ to 4 feet water. The principal, and in fact the only difficulty now experienced in navigating the river, is owing to four obstructions, consisting of ledges of rocks and large stones in its bed, called Machucha, Salas, Castillo, Viejo, and Toro, all within a space of ten miles, and between which the channel is three to six fathoms deep. The largest of these obstructions, that of Machucha, does not exceed a mile in extent.

Both of the ports—Realjo on the Pacific, and San Juan de Nicaragua on the Atlantic—have been well surveyed, and have been found to contain commodious and safe anchorages. The entire length of the line between the two seas would be 278 miles—namely, 104 miles between Lake of Leon and the port of Realjo on the Pacific; 29 miles between Lake of Leon, 35 miles; River Tipilapa, 20 miles; Lake of Nicaragua, 90 miles; River San Juan to the Port of San Juan de Nicaragua on the Atlantic, 104 miles. The distance from the Pacific to the Atlantic, by the route proposed, is 82 miles only requiring to be worked.

Mr. Palmer concluded in 1826 an agreement with the government of Central America, for the construction of this great work; after consulting, he says, against the strong opposition of the British Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company who had offered to their agent in Guatemala a bonus of £30,000, in the event of his obtaining an exclusive grant to the Company for this work. Mr. Palmer executed on the 5th of October, in the same year, a deed of trust to the then Governor of New York, De Witt Clinton, investing him with plenary powers to organise a company with a capital of five millions of dollars, the estimated cost of the work, to carry it into execution. Arrangements were made with the United States Government for procuring the necessary surveys, and estimates, and in the month of November following, Mr. Palmer went over to England for the purpose of interesting British capitalists in the undertaking. Owing, however, to political disturbances in Guatemala, which ended in the dissolution of the republic of Central America, a general revolution in commercial credit, and other untoward events, Mr. Palmer's mission to England was rendered abortive. The company which had been provisionally organised by Governor Clinton, never commenced operations, and Mr. Palmer sustained a heavy pecuniary loss by the transaction.

Mr. Palmer says, "From the best information I have been enabled to obtain on the subject, the difficulties to be surmounted in the construction of an oceanic canal by the above indicated route would appear to be rather political than physical, on a count of the unsettled state of public affairs in Central America for many years past, without any stable Government to negotiate the necessary concession of the required portion of territory through which it is proposed to open the canal. It ought to be a national work, not a privileged monopoly, conferred on any private association or corporate body; open to the transit of vessels, merchandise, and passengers of all nations, upon the same footing, subject to fixed and uniform rates of toll; and under the management of a local board of commissioners, not amenable to jurisdiction or control either of the government or public authorities, state or federal, of that republic, except in cases to be specially provided for."

"Entertaining these views in regard to this magnificent project, I would respectfully recommend that negotiations be opened as early as practicable by our government with the central government of the States of Central America, for the purpose of obtaining permission to explore and survey the proposed route for a ship canal from one ocean to the other; and also to ascertain the terms and conditions upon which that government would agree to surrender its title and jurisdiction to the required portion of territory through which the canal may be opened in the State of Nicaragua, and that competent engineers be employed by our government, so soon as such

permission is obtained, to explore and survey the isthmus at different points, and ascertain the most feasible route for a ship canal, in order to enable it to adopt such ulterior measures as may be deemed expedient and requisite to carry the enterprise into execution; and also that negotiations be opened by our government with such European governments as would probably be disposed to co-operate in promoting the object, especially those of Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, for the purpose of entering into arrangements to accomplish the great end in view, through common means and united exertions."

Mr. Palmer regards with great suspicion the proceedings of the British with reference to what is called the Mosquito country. Upon this subject we find the following passages:—"In 1842, the British authorities of the Balise took under their guardianship an Indian boy, chief of the Mosquito tribe of Indians, occupying the Mosquito shore of the Bay of Honduras, and claimed in his favour not only the right of sovereignty of that territory from the Cape of Honduras, but also the adjacent coast of Nicaragua to the mouth of the river San Juan of the North. The British consul, Mr. Walker, resident at Bluefields, is the guardian of the boy, who is dignified with the title of 'King of Mosquitia,' and is about 15 years of age. The consul governs in the King's name, and the minor is educated under his inspection, by English teachers, who give him daily lessons. It is understood at Bluefields by the most intelligent persons, that the port of San Juan will soon be occupied by British forces, in the name of the King of Mosquitia. Senor Sebastian Salinas, Minister of Foreign Relations of the government of Nicaragua, has addressed an official communication to Mr. Chetfield, consul general of her Britannic Majesty to the States of Central America, in which, after remonstrating energetically against the assumed sovereignty of the pretended King of Mosquitia over any portion of the territory of Nicaragua, he concludes by declaring that Nicaragua will consider as an act of war any attempt on the part of the Mosquito Indians, and their confederates, to take possession of the port of San Juan; that they will treat all these encroachments to the death, and will appeal to the other Christian and impartial nations of the earth to aid and assist her against this unlawful usurpation and invasion of her territory."

In these passages Mr. Palmer merely echoes the tone in which this kingdom and King of Mosquitia has usually been spoken of by his countrymen and by the Central Americans. Whatever may be his accuracy in this and other respects, however, his information with reference to Australia is defective. While advocating the policy of importing Chinese labourers into California, he says:—"Emigration (of the Chinese) is prohibited, and will appeal to the other Christian and impartial nations of the earth to aid and assist her against this unlawful usurpation and invasion of her territory."

We need hardly say that this species of immigration, although resorted to by a few private individuals, was not only without the sanction of the government, but received strenuous and effective opposition, as well on the part of the authorities as on that of the public generally. There is at present every probability that tropical productions will be extensively cultivated in our northern regions through the instrumentality of private enterprise, but these exertions are not what Mr. Palmer refers to, for at the time of writing this pamphlet he could know nothing about them. He probably refers to the schemes of Dr. Lang. The Rev. Doctor has perhaps succeeded in impressing his American friends with a belief that his own views, and those of the 'colonial authorities' are identical.

Another error, under which Mr. Palmer evidently labours is, that the British authorities have made an actual settlement somewhere in New Guinea. This is not the case. A considerable portion of the coast of that country has been explored and even surveyed by the enterprising mariners of Great Britain, and a nominal possession has been taken, but there has been nothing further done. The Dutch, however, have not been quite so idle. They will be remembered by those who read the last intelligence from the Indian Archipelago, published in the *Herald*, that a lodgment in New Guinea was about to be effected by that people. In all probability there will speedily be a residency or two on different parts of the coast. Then there will be some disputes—a little war with the Papuans—and finally, the most fertile portion of that immense island will be cut up into 'Regencies' like Java.

The suggestions which Mr. Palmer bases upon the information contained in his 'memoir' are the following:—"I would take leave to suggest the importance of an early revision of our commercial convention with Russia of April, 1824, for the admission of our flag into the ports of Siberia, Kamtschatka, the Kurile and Aleutian islands, in the northern Pacific Ocean, as well as those of the Russian colonies on the north-western coast of America; by which a new and profitable commerce may be opened mutually beneficial to both nations. I consider it equally important that our government should insist on the right of navigating the great Manchurian river Amur and its affluents, and of trading with the colonial dependencies of China, upon the same footing as the Russians; and that we claim the further privilege of commercial intercourse at Ningbo, in the Chinese Archipelago. The favourable position of that port, with its safe anchorages, accessible to the largest ships at all seasons, lying near the embouchure of the great Yangtze river, and within two days' sail of Japan and Corea, give it superior advantages over every other port in China for trade, and as a depot and halting station for the American trans-Pacific line of steamers, which it is contemplated to establish between Panama and

China, in connexion with the line now in progress from Panama to Oregon."

The present whaling trade of America in the Pacific employs, according to Mr. Palmer's estimate, above 700 vessels, amounting in their aggregate burthen to about 240,000 tons, and employing about 20,000 seamen. The capital invested in the fishery he estimates at forty millions of dollars, and its annual product at five millions of dollars, or twenty-five per cent. upon the investment. Besides those engaged in the whaling trade there were, he says, 181 other American vessels cleared for ports in the Pacific during the year 1847. These calculations as to the extent of the American mercantile operations upon the bosom of the Pacific were made prior to the great rush to California. In all probability, however, the number of vessels and men engaged is still much the same, although the nature of their trade has to a great extent changed.

In all probability the result of Mr. Palmer's previous investigations will be, that he will be despatched upon a mission partly diplomatic, and partly commercial, to the Eastern regions (if such a step has not already been taken), for we find that a vote of ten thousand dollars was actually proposed in Congress—for compensation and expenses of a commercial agent, to be selected and sent abroad by the President to collect information respecting the commerce, production, and statistics of Asia and Eastern Africa, ten thousand dollars. This vote was recommended by the Government, and appeared to have been only lost because the House did not sufficiently understand its object.

Mr. Palmer's work is advertised as one which will contain from 800 to 1000 pages royal octavo, and which will be sold at from 5 dollars to 7½ dollars, according to the binding. Those who may have an opportunity of purchasing it will do well not to neglect that opportunity, for it is certain to contain a mass of information valuable alike to the politician, the merchant, the mariner, and the ordinary reader.

A COLUMN

From *Punch's Almanack*, for 1850.

BREAKFAST ABROAD: On some fine morning, the city which you reside in undergoing a siege, you ring for your egg and toast; instead of which there comes a shell and a roll of musketry—Allowance to Witnesses: For a witness who gets confused under the bullying of a counsel—no allowance; for a witness who tells the truth to the damage of his own side—monkey's allowance; for a witness who goes any length for those who call him—every allowance—How to find 'Mean' Time: Learn of Molly, the maid, the time of dinner, and always drop in at the exact moment—Come from the sentimental Troubadour: Why was it unfair to make the Socialists walk from New Orleans to Cairo? Because they had paid their money to Cabot (Cabot)—P—s, the brewer, meeting the Pope, asked his Holiness what he (P—s) could do for it (the Pope) couldn't. The Pope gave it up. "You can't get into the Vat-i-can," rejoined P—s with a witty smile—Why are the Pope and his people unlikely to agree? Because they differ on a Council point—Tenacity: If you determine to move your goods by moonlight, it may perhaps be desirable, for the satisfaction of the policeman, to have about you the receipt for the rent for the expired quarter—How to make life eminently disagreeable: Always provide for everything beforehand. As things are sure to turn out differently from what you have arranged, this will furnish you with a constant disappointment. Always go back upon a mistake or a misfortune, and so take the opportunity of proving how much better things would have been if something had been done that hasn't. Never give way in a trial, as there is no saying how soon you may be called upon to give way in matters of more importance. A mistress may talk at her servant, but should never lower herself so far as to talk to them. Never dress for your husband, which will teach him to value you for your gifts of mind, not your attractions of person. Never give expression to your affections, as there is no saying how soon they may alter, and you may thus be guilty of great inconsistency. Never consult the taste of your husband, or he will in time come to look on his house as a club, where all is comfort and self-indulgence—Sentiment in Spring: The solitary ramble with a dog, or a walk in the meadows, after the vernal showers, are adorned with the ramblings of a bachelor's button; and when they come home from the wash—Typographical Earthquake: Last year a severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the extensive grounds of the English Language, which trembled to its base in consequence, that it nearly lost all its parts of speech, and for weeks could hardly articulate. The shock was the most severe in the Strand, on a small spot occupied by the office of the *Fontic Nuz* ("Peece 3 is hauses!") Every dictionary was turned topsy turvy, and words were found wanting to express the consternation that was experienced on reading the newspaper that was published soon after the earthquake. Not a syllable had been left standing in its proper place; broken nouns and damaged adjectives were strewn about in every direction; verbs were knocked into the most disfigured mass of verbiage; in definite articles were rendered still more indefinite; and propositions, participles, and pronouns lay in a state of prostration. No unpronounceable rubbish, that it would have puzzled any lexicographic corner to have pronounced a single sentence upon them.—Wishing them many Happy Returns: We see that tobacco is to be included among the provisions to be sent to Sir John Franklin. We hope Government will not forget to send him, for the good owner of the thing, a liberal quantity of tobacco, so that Sir John may have soon "pipe all hands" cheerily for England.—A few Golden Rules transmitted into Brass: The Golden Rules: 1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 2. Never trouble another for a trifling which you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it, if you would make the most of your means. 4. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. The Brass Rules: 1. Put off till to-morrow the duty who won't be done to-day. 2. When another would trouble you for a trifling, never trouble yourself. 3. Spend your money before you have it; and when you have it, spend it again, for by so doing you

enjoy your means twice, instead of only once. 4. You have only to do a creditor willingly, and he will never be troublesome.—Presence of Mind in Presents: Every present should have a hidden meaning in it; for instance, if a gentleman is desperately in love with a young lady, he cannot do better than give her a foot-muff as it implies, in the openest manner, that he is a muff always ready to lie at her feet; and if a young lady is dying to be married to a young gentleman, she can tell him so in the most flattering, insinuating way, by giving him a most beautiful embroidered slipper—mind, only one, as it is the very oddness of the present which confesses to him that, to complete the happy pair, he alone can supply the hand-some fellow.—To Persons about to commence Housekeeping: Of all housekeepers there is not one that will keep a house longer than the Court of Chancery. It will keep it for a hundred years, and, at the end of that period, the house will be so thoroughly cleaned out, and swept from top to bottom, that no one shall know it to be the same.—Kensington Gardening Operations: Mothers should be prepared for the season, by planting out delicate off-shoots with a view to grafting on to better strigs. For the purpose of grafting, it is young sprigs to select first of all stock. Bid him to be grafted with care.—Licenses: A marriage license costs five pounds, and a pawnbroker's costs fifteen. It has never yet been decided by the law authorities, whether a marriage license may be dispensed with in cases where a pawnbroker's license has been obtained; the latter, perhaps, conferring the power of pledging one's vows, and popping the question.—Hints about Fire: In case of fire, whatever may be the heat of the moment, keep cool; let nothing put you out, but find a meeting to put out the fire; keep yourself collected, and then collect your family. After putting on your shoes and stockings, don't think about saving your watch and rings, for while you stand wringing your hands, you may be neglecting the turncock, who is a jewel of the first water in the moment. Bid him with all your might turn on the main.—Wise Saw by an old File: Coal is the real philosopher's stone. It is the ballast of the good ship Britannia, which would be assuredly scuttled without it. The true glory of England consists in her coal, and also how much of it like other kinds of glory, is destined to end in smoke.—Rag Fair: It is a puzzle to know why the Lord Mayor's Procession is still continued every month of November, for its excessively seedy state quite rips up the old excuse that it is done merely "for the show of the thing."—How to Procure Golden Dreams: Will! Take a rock in a Californian "cradle."—Good Wishes for Christmas: May the overnight face over the punch-bowl bear the morning's reflection in the looking-glass.—What nation was most prominent in the Continental Troubles? Hallucinination.—To make Tea go further than usual: When you put the water to your tea, add a spoonful of the best Gunpowder into the pot, and having set a light to it, you will find your tea go a great deal further than you expected.—A new Reading of an old Request to John O'Connell: "Shut up your (agit) tator trap"—Elolopes: The ordinary almanacks state that there will be two elolopes in the course of the year 1850, but we beg to announce that there will be a third, for during the year 1850 Master Punch will be found eloloping all his life done hitherto.—Duty on Agreements: There is a duty of £1 on an agreement of not more than 1000 words, but disagreements have many more words and go to much greater lengths, so that they are often very costly to the parties concerned. The duty in these cases is to avoid them as much as possible.—A Far-fetched Comparison: The sense of the saying, "Jolly as a Sandboy," may puzzle the rational inquirer, and he will have to go some way to find it out; but if he wishes to understand the peculiar phylly of the Sandboy, he should see him at work on the sand of California.—Legal Hints: When your lawyer tells you that you can maintain an action, he frequently has no other object in view than to get you to assist in maintaining him. Under the Registration Act, it is not necessary to register a birth under Government.—Inequality of Taxes: The duty on a pack of hounds is thirty-six pounds, on a pack of cards it is only eighteen-pence.—To Find the Time of Sunrise: The time of sunrise depends upon the latitude, and if you allow yourself too much latitude in lying in bed in the morning, you will never find the time of sunrise at all. A visit to a ball, where the dancing is kept up with the utmost latitude, will be most likely to introduce you to the exact hour of sunrise.—The Silent System: The Silent System is at all times most difficult to enforce with ladies, but in many places it would be downright madness to suppose that it can ever be carried out; for instance, in Scotland, how could you possibly prevent there the *Deer-stalking*—Family Preserves: Patience forms a good family preserve; so does temper. Preserves, in general, are a woman's business; but husband, as well as wives, should be able to preserve temper and patience: indeed, perhaps the husbands more particularly than the wives.—Points of Prudence: If a pin a day is a groat a year, we ought, *a fortiori*, to have a sharp eye on every needle. The rule that a stitch in time saves nine, must be intended to apply chiefly to crocheted work, where the stitches will, probably, be in time, for every crocheted is equal to two quavers.—Advice to Grandmothers: No lady should remain at twenty more than half her life.—Speaking by the Card: There are wisecracks who pretend to read your character in your hand, but card-players must puzzle them, as it is well known that in gambling, the best hands are held by the worst characters, or rather by persons of no character at all.—Made Wine: A serviceable claret may be made with a glass of port and a lump of sugar, thrown rapidly into a pint of water, and flavoured with a few drops of vinegar. If the wine is objected to, a small glass of brandy will give it body, and an extra lump of sugar will convert it into a fairish Bordeaux of an average quality.

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